What We Expected.

Some weeks ago or more, the telegraph announced that John G. Whittier, the "Quaker Poet," had been nominated for Congress in the Fifth district of Massachusetts by a prohibitory convention. We knew that he would not letter he says:

"I had flattered myself that my Republi- tion in this city. canism was above suspicion; but if there is a doubt of it in consequence of the proceeding referrred to, it is sufficient to say that the use the nomination has been promptly declined."

COMMUNICATED. British Naturalization and Neutrality.

Two circumstances have recently transpired in England which, on account of their importance and effect, deserve at least the notice of the people of the United States. One is the passage of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," repeals the old English doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and thereby finally determines a with apathy. question which, in its application to this country, has for many years been a source of disby Mr. Sumner's speech, deserves the careful their vicinity. perusal of those who are anxious to understand our relations with England, and who desire to see a complete and friendly settlement of whatever differences may exist between the two great countries.

Section 6 of the naturalization act above referred to empowers a British subject who has become naturalized in a foreign State to renounce allegiance to her Majesty; but, if desirous of remaining a British subject, he is to make a declaration of British nationality, and a British subject, except within the limits of the foreign State where he is naturalized.

It may not perhaps be generally known that it has always been, until the passage of 33 Vict., chap. 14, sec. 6, a positive rule of the English Common Law, that natural-born subjects owe an allegiance which is intrinsic and perpetual: that no subject can, either by any act of his own or by the naturalization of a foreign prince, divest himself of such allegiance. Entering into foreign service without the consent of the sovereign, or refusing to leave such service when required, was held to be a misdemeanor at common law. (Kent's Com.) Yet. in the face of this law, for these many years, we have been naturalizing her natural-born subjects, and compelling them to abjure their allegiance. A very large portion of our population has been both British and American at the same

As to what extent the English rule applied in this country has been a subject of frequent and grave argument, both by theoretical writers and in forensic discussions. While some writers upon public law speak in favor of the right of emigration, and regard the law of allegiance as being derived from the feudal system, by which men were chained to the soil on which they were born, and converted from free citizens to the vassals of lords and superiors, others are unwilling to admit that the rights of a subject are paramount to the safety of the State. Every man is entitled to claim rights and protection in society, and he is, says Judge Iredell, in his turn, under a solemn obligation to discharge his duty; and no man ought to be permitted to abandon society, and leave his social and political obligations unperformed. Though a person may become naturalized abroad, yet if he has not been legally discharged of his allegiance at home, it will remain notwithstanding.

Consequently our naturalization laws have borne the prima facie inconsistency of admit. ting to citizenship in our country persons who were still citizens of another; of compelling aliens to abjure an allegiance which they could not throw off. But the sixth section of this recent statute cures the defect in our naturalization law and removes that duplicity of status under which many of our citizens have been

The misfeasance and nonfeasance of Great Britain, while endeavoring to sustain a neutral capacity, during our civil war, have often been questioned, and our indignation seldom failed to be aroused at any act which appeared favor able to the Confederacy; but it will be found upon investigation, that many of the acts complained of were in perfect consonance with the condition of neutral, and according to the es tablished rules and principles of, international

Mr. Bernard, belonging to a nation which has suffered no great injury, with an apparent upright intention, a prevailing spirit of candor and impartiality, points out, in his work, the various instances in which we were wrong in our condemnations; shows how international law, like civil, is often compelled to allow much evil to go on for the sake of greater good; and causes us to recollect "that our principles and examples, when we were neutrals, furnish precedents to other neutrals when we become

belligerents." The work discusses with marked impartialit all of our maritime difficulties with England. and its author uses no rhetorical feint when he declares his intention to apply no rule to America which he would not apply to England. Such a book, coming from such a source, from one who clearly has for his objects nothing save the promulgation of truth, deserves our attention, and is calculated to do much toward abating excessive pretensions and restoring to harmony the opinions of the two countries.

> CHAS. N. THOMAS, Student at Law.

THE Copperhead papers very generally laud Mr. Cox, the late Secretary of the Interior, and commend his course in refusing to allow the clerks in his department to be taxed by the the Republican National Committee for political purposes; and also because he kept Democrats in office; and they denounce the President for not approving Mr. Cox's policy and for not insisting that General Cox should remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Cox cannot fail to see that when the Domocracy praise him, and denounce the President for not favoring the policy adopted by him as as indicated above, that his course, to say the

Of the 141 towns in Massachussetts that voted in September on the question of prohib- the velocity of light, which he calculated to be iting the sale of malt liquors, 20 declared in at the rate of 167,600 geographical miles per favor of the sale, and 121 against it.

least, is of doubtful expediency. We believe

great mass of the Republican party.

Letter from Baltimore.

We give place to the following letter because it contains some important facts and suggestions. It would have been more timely in our last week's issue, but we did not get it in season for that paper :

BALTIMORE, November 5, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era:

In the Sun of the 4th ultimo, under the headaccept this nomination. He has borne himself | article cavilling against the order communicatoo long, and too nobly in the great cause of ted by the War Department to the commander humanity to forsake now that cause, and the at Fort McHenry to hold the troops in readiness Republican party, for any side issue. In his to assist the United States Marshal in enforc-

anybody in the Commonwealth who entertains and truth the most rampant and unterrified rebel of the least sincere and moral pretensions not to make a speech but to listen to a speech angle of twenty to thirty degrees and cross-cuts. would hesitate to endorse, who knows that the of my name was wholly unauthorised, and that only restraint which is exerted over a large ernment. One such speech ought to be suffi- hundred feet. The workings at various places proportion of the citizens of Baltimore is that cient, and but that I had consented to the use of show the vein to be thirty feet thick. There of fear, but who have every disposition to institute another St. Bartholomew, Fort Pillow, or New York tragedy, so gentle and meek are these law-abiding citizens of Baltimore.

As a citizen by birth of this city, I cannot feel else than mortification and pain that the necessity should exist for such a course, but the desire to protect and shield a brother is more able and convincing than anything I can The mine of the Rocky Mountain Company neutralized by the fact that it would be fostering and encouraging his crime, ruffianism and 33 Viet., chap. 14, sec. 6, which substantially disloyalty. The utmost that can be expected

The interference and introduction of the military imposes no additional indignity upon cussion among writers upon international law. the city. That which should awaken the indig-The other is the publication of a book, by Mr. nation of the editor is already in our midst, Montague Bernard, a gentleman of extensive corrupting, festering, putrifying, and turning learning, and a Profes or of International Law to gangrene the youthful minds of our rising and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford, generation by their being taught to hate the entitled "A Historical Account of the Neu- Government, and make of it a source of ridi- country for the next six years will be largely trality of Great Britain during the Civil War cule. The innocent man feels no alarm when determined by the vote this fall. The 42d Conin America;" which work, considering the pres- in proximity to a policeman. It is the criminals gress, which we are now electing, will not only ent state of popular opinion, growing out of the who are apprehensive, who quake with fear Alabama claims, and the effect produced thereon and are restive until the policeman retires from result of that election will be. We are asked

I might ask, Is more honor to be paid the "Swann-poodle" militia who parade our streets that whatever Republicans have done for the with "fuss and feathers and all the glorious colored man has not been done sincerely-that pomp and circumstance of war," and visiting emancipation was a war measure and was forced militia companies, to be received with enthusiasm and open arms, while the United States ter. To be sure, the Democratic party was troops, real live soldiers, many of whom are the supporter and apologist of slavery; but was scarred over with the honorable memorials of not that "the normal condition" of the colored their patriotic struggle, to be scouted and for man, and can any one object to keeping him in bidden to trespass upon the soil of Maryland— the Democratic party claims to be the friend of the former great, invincible, and patriotic the colored man. It is true that even now the take the oath of allegiance, and is to be deemed Maryland of Revolutionary fame, than which Democratic party aims toundo all that has been no other star in the American galaxy emits a more constant light, and the best fitted as the depository of all that American balls at the laws for his emancipation and enfranchisement a dead letter wherever it has power. Still depository of all that America holds dearher soldiers, her relies and her treasure? But of the cotored man. [Renewed laughter.] They oh All fated State, she lies prostrate, groaning say that if the colored man wants any money under the weight of a hoard of repulsive rebels, who now desecrate her soil. How has the since I have come to Rochester I have heard glory departed from Israel!

So proverbially known is the late persistent hostility and refractoriness of this city, that it has become a bye-word throughout the Union, and is better known as "Mob Town." With all the partiality of a native we cannot disguise the fact that it was these peaceable citizens away and making his escape. He did so once that fired upon the United States troops from | when he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army. Massachusetts. Again, at the Presidential elec. He not only "cut stick" and run, but he cut tions citizens of Philadelphia were assaulted in their passage through this city from Washington. Again, at elections there have been enacted the scenes of the days of Robespierre, of France, and the Sans Calottes were well depicted in the Blood Tubs, Plug Uglies, &c. Their traitorous penchant betrays itself everywhere, and everything offensive to the olfactory nerves, by reason of its disloyal taint. is pounced upon with vulture-like avidity: witness the decoration of the rebel graves; the draping of the sacred flag of the Union in black for a defunct rebel and we meet vast numbers of persons in the streets-enough to form an army-with black around the arm. What does it mean? Defiance of the Govern- Republican party will have living issues with ment is hurled from the platform, from press, the Democratic party until the last rebel is even from the council chamber. Not later than last Monday night, at a Democratic torchlight procession, transpencies were exhibited, bearing the most barbarous and uncivilized carricatures and inscriptions hostile to the Govment, and to a portion of their fellow-citizens whom the Government, by the majority of the voices of the nation, has clothed with the garbs | tion as near his former servitude as possible. of citizenship in reward for their zeal, loyalty and patriotism. This procession carried out farther their peaceful inclinations by assaulting all the colored men they meet within their route, who providentially were few. They closed in a general bombardment and demolition of the establishments of Messrs. Piper, Kelley, and other colored gentlemen, in Saratoga street, after which they began sacking in social disorder. Because I wish to see this

The editor seems to think that the police are sufficient to restrain this lawlessness. So they would be were they so inclined, but their sympathy is with this class of citizens, and when there should be no contestant candidates for Council or for Congress then, and perhaps it is to these elections that the editor alludes, certainly they would be tranquil enough; but give them a wide range in the streets. A notorious fact exists that whenever any assaults are made. upon the colored citizens, when the Democrats are in numbers, there never are any arrests made, but at any colored gatherings the police stand off like a cock fighter, and if he finds that the Democrat is getting worsted he is suddenly seized with the idea of discharging his duty, and no matter which are in fault the colored man is sure to be arrested as a set off to the disgrace of the Democrat. The Democrat gladly hails the advent of the police, for a sound

or slight fine, before the police magistrate. I have endeavored to show that we cannot plame the President for issuing the above order; and it is only "naughty children who dread the whip."

I am, sir, yours very respectfully. STANSBURY BOYCE.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part o

the subscribers.

A large number of Sioux are reported to have attacked a party of whites from Fort Buford. acting as an escort to engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the 1st inst. The engineers have returned to Fort Stevenson, deeming it impracticable to proceed further without stronger protection.

Though apparently in a state of rest, the atoms or molecules of all gases are always vibrating. Like the motions of gnats in a sunbeam, the molecules of oxygen gas are moving it was wrong, and such is the verdict of the at the rate of 1,500 feet a second; those of hydrogen gas at 6,000 feet a second.

> Rone, a Danish astronomer, who flourished in 1676, was the first person who discovered but the best charcoal. It was tried by the

Speech of Frederick Douglass.

was held in the City Hall, in Rochester, New York, on Friday evening last, and speeches were made by Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Mr. Douglass, is now at his home in Roch ester, with his two sons, who left Washington with him, and all three voted the Republican ing, "Let us have Peace," appears a lengthy ticket on election day. The following is a re- fusible condition by reason of the expulsion of the Rochester Express.

Mr. Douglass, as is well known, is the editor A broad assertion is made, that for candor the ERA will peruse it with unalloyed pleasure :

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER: I came here

listening to other speeches I feel that they are road. is, therefore, to regard the military movement the occasion, and to prevent the whole thing from having the appearance of being "faded

out." [Renewed laughter]

make a speech, but to vote. I have brought with me two young men bearing my name, and even blacker than I am, and we intend to all vote the Republican ticket. [Applause.]] want the Republican ticket to succeed this fall wish it success for all the reasons mentioned here to-night. The policy and condition of the count the votes of the next Presidential electo give our votes to the Democratic party. Particularly are colored people, who have never voted before, asked to vote. Democrats tell us on the country. Democrats tell colored men the Democratic party is, we are told, the friend let him come to us. We are always "at home to such a call, and ready to supply him. Why, that the colored men were stampeding to the Democratic party, and going so overwhelmingly that Republicans in despair had sent for the negro Douglass to stand in the gap and prevent the stampede. I find here just one colored man who has succeeded in making his escape to the Democratic party. [Laughter.] This is a man (Charles Taylor) who has been used to running his thumb. [Renewed laughter.] That man is the only colored vote that can be relied on for

the Democratic party in Rochester. [Applause.] I am for the Republican party because would be honest. I would have this nation pay its debt-not only to its creditors, but the pensions to its disabled soldiers. I am for the Republican party because this gove nment, great always, was never greater than it has been during the late years of Republican administration. The greatness of this government has been enhanced by the Republican administration. If our flag is loved at home and honored abroad, it is because of the efforts of the Republican party to make it honorable. It is for the character which this party has given it. Where would our flag have been if entrusted to the keeping of the men who represent the Democratic party? Talk of dead issues! The dead and buried-until the last nail of the last coffin of the last rebel is driven. Nothing it, and if he escaped the flames to see his living has shown the undying hatred of the rebels against the Union more clearly than the rebel mourning over the death of Robert E. Lee. The transfer of power from the Republican to and that was sufficient to raise a hue and ery an attempt all over the South to undo all that an invalid .- National Standard. has been done and reduce the negro to a condi-One of the things supposed to be accomplished by the war was to make us a homegenous people-to give every citizen the right to travel in any State. How is it in Southern States, where Democrats are in power? A Northern man is not safe in North Carolina or some portions of Tennessee. By a continuance of Republican power we shall have peace and good feeling in the South and throughout the country. Democratic success means continued strife and

and vote for the short term. Especially vote for the long term. (Applause.) Mr. Douglass concluded by calling for three cheers for the State ticket, for the candidates for Congress, which were heartily given. The meeting, after cheers for Frederick Douglass and Mr. Dorsheimer, then adjourned.

A Coal Belt Three Hundred Miles Long.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes as follows in reference to the wonderful

deposit of coal at Evanston, in Wyoming : The nearest station on the road is Evanston, but there is a telegraph station, called Almy, at the mine, the latter is being connected with the main track by a railroad 11,000 feet long, built at a cost of \$75000. Almy is precisely half way between Omaha and San Francisco-nine hundred and fifty-seven miles from each. Cer-Bureau, shows that during the same period tain persons calling themselves the Rocky thrashing is then exchanged for a reprimand, Mountain Coal and Iron Company laid claim to a strip of land covering the coal cropping, one half mile wide and three miles long, in the winter of 1868-9, and immediately commenced opening it. The range of hills in which the the coal is situated is 300 to 500 feet high, and appears to conform in direction to the course of Beaver River, running nearly north and south to the site of the works, then sweeping round with the river to the east. It is composed of partly arenaceous and partly argillaceous strata, and is very much worn down-weathered into ravines and gulches between. Above the

coal are fossilized deciduous leaves, very much resembling species now living. Haydn to be of lower tertiary age. In the neighborhood of Utah it is found only in the vicinity of the gray sandstone, never in that of the red. The general properties of the coal freedom from sulphur, and its calorific quality, place it at least in the foremost rank of Rocky Mountain coals. Indeed, much more is claimthe domestic use, for locomotives, or gas, because it hasn't so much waste, water, ash and clinker, and is quicker and more inflammable. average work of the engines on the Pennsylvania Central is forty miles per ton. This coal is in use by the passenger engines of the Central Pacific for five hundred miles west of Ogden

seventy-five miles. It is as good for blacksmith's use as anything Union Pacific company last winter in one of

A great and brilliant Republican meeting toughness of the iron. The proportion of metal dered to command the United States ship Concite, and the time required for smelting the gress.

In the hills north and east, adjacent, occur thirty per centum of metallic iron, and remarkable for the high percentage of lime it contains; leaving the ore in an uncommonly porous and port of Mr. Douglass' speech as we find it in carbonic acid gas in such great quantities. A netic ore; and on the Weber river, a few miles a nily. westward, the same in considerable variety of this journal, and as we are permitted to use The coal and the iron are existing here, then, ing obedience to the laws at the coming election the seissors in his absence, we cut this address in inexhaustible quantities; why are not the refrom the Express knowing that the readers of quisite conditions for the successful manufacture of iron fulfilled?

main inclines. It pitches into the hill at an a boy of nineteen years. -an able, clear, forcible and eloquent vindica- widening into chambers for half a mile in tion of the present administration of our Gov- length, to a depth of four hundred to seven my name, I should not have responded to your are two miles of light iron hand-car track in call. I have credit for considerable assurance the openings. The arrangements for working -my Democratic friends call it impudence. the mine and for delivering the coal seem to be [Laughter.] But I have concluded that my the most judicious. Probably 26,000 tons friends have been mistaken-that I have been have been taken out. It is delivered on the mistaken in myself-for I find that it is with dump, I believe, for \$1 a ton-at least, from 75 the greatest relunctance that I come forward to cents to \$1.25. The Central Pacific Company address an audience of my fellow citizens. In is using it, as stated, on the eastern end of their

say. I have, however, no hesitation in saying is kept dry by two or three men at the pumps. that I am a Republican. [Laughter.] And I The cropping of the southwestern exposure of suppose it is partly for this that I am called to the range continues on north and east from oct 27-6t address vou. I am called here to give color to where they are working it, three miles, in some places showing more than forty feet thick. They are taking out now perhaps 3,000 tons a month. They could take out 1,000 tons a day I have traveled four hundred miles-not to had they a market for it. Towards getting this they are now bending every energy.

A Republican Claim for Endorsement.

The official statement of the public debt on the 1st of this month shows a decrease in Terms reasonable. Choice Wires, Liquors, and the aggregate debt of \$5,129,297 for the month | Cigars at the bar, of October, and of \$96,544,122 since March 1, 870. The decrease since March I, 1869, has been [\$183,678,905; and the average rate of payment upon the principal of our debt, out of surplus revenue, which was seven and a quater millions of dollars per month during resident Grants's first year of office, has hitherto been something more than twelve millions of dollars per month during his second

This shows a steady improvement in administration. The Republican party now controls the National Government, and is responsible for it. Whatever fault may be suggested by the most critical individual with some of the measures of the administration, there is certainly one respect in which it deserves unrestrained praise. It has reformed the corruptions of the Treasury, stopped costly abuses. and economized in the expenses of government, so that it has actually saved more than one hundred and eighty millions of dollars to the people in the first twenty months of its work ! last twenty months of Andrew Johnson have paid off \$183,678,905. Here is the claim

land.

A venerable friend, whose name we withhold, to save him from annoyance, if not personal danger, in a late letter, not written for publication, referring to the continued existence of the pro slavery spirit in Maryland, says :

"I live in an intensely Pro-Slavery District and know that the domoniac spirit that stifled the religious convictions of the churches and drove the moral honesty of the American declaration of human rights out of the councils of the Nation, was not seriously injured by the bloody war of the rebellion. The poisonous reptile is lifting up his head rampant as ever and encouraging a hope that the spurious Democraey will soon get political control of threefourths of the States of this Union and be able to make such amendments of the organic law

of the Nation as will suit themselves. They are talking, as I understand, of re-enslaving the negroes, or of exterminating them by fire and sword. But they talk of many things that they failed to accomplish, or I should not have reached this 12th day of the 9th mo., 1870, my seventy-eighth birth day. It is strange that a little sympathy manifested for the poor despised negro should get up such a prejudice against an humble individual as to wish to see his house burned and himself burned up with flesh torn from his bones with red-hot pincers. I came here fifteen years ago under the chara ter of a radical hetorodox, Quaker abolitionist, the Democratic party would be the signal for against me. I am here yet, though very much

American Immigration --- Official Report for Past Three Months.

From official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics it appears that the total number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York during the quarter ending 30th September, 1870, was 51,197, of which 29,175 were males, and 22,022 females. Ages-Under 15 years, 12,725; from 15 to 40, 28,204; 40 and upwards, 6,208. Nationalities-Great Britain, 21,529; Ireland, 9,482; Germany States, 13,471; Sweden, Norgreat nation grow greater, more glorious and way, and Denmark, 3,952; France, 989; Switzfree. I shall vote as I wish you all to voteerland, 214; Spain and Portugal, 145; Italy, for the whole Republication ticket. Vote for 633; Holland, 233; Belgium, 23; Russia and every man named. Vote for the long term Poland, 313; other countries of Europe, 10; China and Japan, 3; Africa, 7; British North American Provinces, 34; Mexico, 6; South America, 23; West Indies, 123; all other countries, 17. Occupations of the males-Mer chants, 1,202; mechanics, 1009; farmers, 1,991; laborers, 10,208; mariners, 93; lawyers, 27; miners, 872; clerks, 405; physicians, 39; clergym n, 77; butchers, 80; bakers, 126; musicians, 51; chemists, 6; soldiers, 18; tailors, 288; shoemakers, 189; painters, 67; smiths, 248; carpenters, 555; masons, 333; engineers, 77; jewelers, 42; dyers, 11; brewers, 38; printers, 28; spinners and meavers. 123; druggists, 8; tanners, 14; hatters, 14; saddlers, 25; teachers, 41; manufacturers, 21; millers, 66; stonecutters, 27; students, 37; artists, 47; servants, 145; not specified, 10,-523. The occupations of the females were: artistes, 21; teachers, 13; weavers, 1; seamstresses, 60; servants, 1,467; not specified, 20,-

there arrived at the port of San Francisco, ,172 immigrants, of whom 2,808 were males, and 364 females. Of the whole number arrived, 2,598 were from China, and mostly la-

OBITUARY.

Napoleon B. Harrison, Captain U. S. Navy

We have the painful intelligence of the death of this distinguished officer, who died on board a succession of rounded spurs, with narrow of the United States ship Congress, at Key West, Fla., of pneumonia. Captain Harrison was born in Virginia, February 19, 1823, and The Wyoming coal belt extends along the appointed a midshipman February 26, 1838. Pacific railroad for 300 miles. It is thought by He served as a midshipman on board of various vessels until 1844, when he was promoted to the grade of Passed Midshipman. He was commissioned January 6, 1853, and commanded from the mine I am describing, its resistance to the Cayuga, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, the disintegrating influence of the weather, its 1862. The Cayuga was the flagship of Captain Baily, the second in command, and led the line of vessels at the passage of Forts Jackson and ed for it, e. g., that it is a better article, ton St. Philip, and up to the City of New Orleans. for ton, than Lehigh coal, for making steam, for | Lieutenant Commanding Harrison was specially commended in the official reports for his gallantry and the skillful manner in which the It is claimed that it makes 10,000 feet of gas to fought his vessel. Commissioned a Commander the ton. Pittsburg coal makes but 8,500. The in July, 1862, he commanded the Mahaska, the frigate Minnesota, and took part in the naval operations of the South Carolina coast from 1863 to the full of Charleston, 1865. His war and a son of 2,000 pounds runs an engine record is an excellent one, and may be pointed to as an example of fidelity to the flag when that fidelity was most serviceable to his country, and a vindication of liberty when liberty their cupolas at Omaha for smelting cast iron, most needed true hearts and strong arms. Comand found to answer the purpose of anthracite missioned a Captain April 28, 1868, and ordered in cloth. It is a comprehensive, complete Hand-

in that connection better than anthracite itself. to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as Com- Book of the Public Land System of the United adding, it is said, to the fineness of the grain and mandant of Midshipmen. In 1869 he was or-

In the loss of Captain Harrison the navy and layers of clay, iron, and stone, yielding about Born a Virginian, he turned from the evil adcountry have lost a brave and loyal officer. vice of many associates in civil life, and the obviating the necessity of using other flux, and dishonorable example of many higher officers of the navy, and served his country in the time of need. We mourn his untimely death, few miles eastward there are deposits of mag. and sincerely sympathize with his sorrowing

The friends of Prince Salm Salm, of Ameri not he that was killed at Gravelotte, but Prince Florentin Salm Salm, Second Lieutenant in The mine has been opened substantially by Queen Augusta's regiment of Prussian Guards,

The Newark policemen have broken up an extensive system of fraud through which several New England manufacturing firms have been swindled. Much property has been re-

Corn and tobacco crops in Virginia have net been surpassed in a number of years.

Motels.

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This House possesses attractions superior to any other of its class in the city, having been newly painted and furnished with new furniture. beds, and bedding throughout. It is heated with hot air, abundantly supplied with hot and cold paid off no debt; the first twenty months of is airy, neatly kept and well arranged for the General Grant, without a single additional tax, promotion of health, and is designed especially for the comfort and convenience of respectable of the Republican party to be longer entrusted families. The location is central, and in addi with the government of the country .- Boston tion to a quiet and respectable neighborhood, it possesses the advantage of being within a few minutes' walk of the principal churches, and The Pre-Slavery Spirit in Mary- very near the main line of city railroads. As an example of the assiduous care to provide for the public wants, the undersigned respectfully calls the attention of persons visiting the city to the POWELL House, and solicits their patronage.

WM. P. POWELL,

Attorney & Solicitor, Notary Public COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW

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While the editors of the New National Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

all questions involving the especial interthe colored American citizen, the simple equal justice for all men will govern the fthe New National Era. It will demand ognition of no right for one citizen which ot freely accord to every other. It will any attempt to confer privileges upon a at are withheld from the humblest citizen land. It will demand for every citizen before the law, and full protection of and property in every State and Territory lational Union.

NEW NATIONAL ERA will take high ground public questions, and labor to inspire ess of purpose and encourage unity of especially among the newly-enfranchised of the Reconstructed States. Rememhe past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New NATIONAL ERA will give its hearty support to that party without reserve. This pledge of fidelity to the Republican party is given under the conviction, and with the assurance, that in the future, as in the past, that party will be the steadfast and inflexible support of those principles of justice and ...1875 liberty which have now become a part of the organic law of the land,

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better quairfied to discharge their duties to the State, and to one another. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain matter prepared and selected with special reference to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New National. Era a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of education.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, as indicating the views and policy of the NEW NA-TIONAL ERA on this subject:

"For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowledge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God, we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first of all, that trades be opened to our children, and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the second place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us; gence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their iudusdrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store, wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compensation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prospective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers.

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